सकता है । दोनों तरफ से विचार होना आवश्यक है इसलिए वहां के रिस्पेक्टिव स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से हम बार बार कहते हैं कि मानवता का दृष्टिकोण जरुर रखें लेकिन उसके साथ साथ आपकी डेमोग्राफिक पिक्चर इतनी टिल्ट न हो कि वहां के लोकल हमारे लिए एक पोलिटिकल प्रोब्लम बन जाएं । अब तो वहां बंगलादेशीज और लोकल्ज दोनों के झगड़ों की वारदातें उस एरिया में हम को नजर आ रही हैं । यह चीज अगर नहीं होनी है तो वक्त के ऊपर ही इसके बारे में इलाज करना बहुत जरुरी है ।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, in the IMDT Act which was passed by Parliament, there is a provision for deportation of illegal migrants who are determined by the Illegal Migrants Determination Tribunal. I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of foreigners who have been detected and deported to Bangladesh up till now.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I have got the figures with me. The number of enquiries taken up for investigation is 2,88,000. The number of enquiries completed is 2,37,000. The number of cases referred to the Tribunal is 25,445. The number of cases disposed of by the Tribunal is 12,011. The number of persons detected to be illegal migrants is 8,871 and the number of illegal migrants who were deported is 1,219.

Review of National Population Policy

*147. SHRI SANATAN BISI:
*SHRI IQBAL SINGH:†

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the existing National Population Policy to know its success or otherwise;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what modifications, if any, are contemplated by Government in the National Population Policy?

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Iqbal Singh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): to (c) A Group of Experts constituted by the Department of Family Welfare in July, 1993, to prepare a preliminary draft of the National Population Policy, has submitted its Report on 24th May, 1994. The Report has been tabled in the Rajya Sabha on 14th June, 1994. Consultation with States/U.Ts. and other Ministries/Departments of the Government of India has been initiated.

श्री इकबाल सिंह : आनरेबुल सर, यह मंत्री जी का अभी जो उत्तर आया है इससे देश के हालात के बारे में कुछ पता नहीं चल सकता कि कैसे इन्होंने रिपोर्ट रखी और किस ढंग से यह रिपोर्ट बनी। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की जनसंख्या निरंतर बढ़ती जा रही है । इससे देश की आर्थिक प्रगति में बाधा पड़ रही है । जनसंख्या की वृद्धि में कोई कमी नहीं आ रही है । स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से लेकर अब तक देश में जो भी जनगणना हुई है उससे यह बात साबित होती है कि देश की जनसंख्या निरंतर बढ़ती जा रही है । सन् 1961 में यह जनसंख्या 43.92 करोड़ थी और 1971 में 54.82 करोड़ थी । इसी तरह से 1981 में 68.52 करोड़ थी और 1991 में यह बढ़कर 85.50 करोड़ हो गयी । जिस तरह से यह जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है तो सन् 2001 तक यह 106.50 करोड़ हो जाएगी । इतनी वृद्धि से 1.30 करोड़ जब आबादी बढ़ रही है तो ऐसा लगता है जैसे हर साल इस देश में एक और आस्ट्रेलिया पैदा हो रहा है । मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि इससे जो बेरोजगारी आवास, खाद्यान्न, कपड़े और शिक्षा आदि की समस्याएं हो रही हैं इनको कैसे, किस ढंग से हल कर सकेंगे ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जनसंख्या की वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक और कौन-कौन से उपाय किए हैं ताकि पता चल सके कि यह बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि रुकी है ?

DR. C. SILVERA: Sir, population growth in India is a problem and the Government is very much aware of the problem. The NDC, in December, 1991, constituted a Committee on Population. In that, it was suggested that an Expert Committee should be formed which would frame the National Population Policy.

A Committee of Experts was constituted in July 1993 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Swaminathan. The Committee has gone into all the details and submitted a report which was laid on the Table of the House. It is a fact that the population growth in India is a national problem. Now, the report of Experts Committee has been sent to various States, Union Territories and Ministries concerned. So, interaction is going on between these States and various Ministries. When the interaction is over, the Government will come out with a clear National Population Policy.

श्री इकबाल सिंह : सर, मंत्री जी ने पहले भी यही उत्तर दिया था और अब भी वही है । मैं सैकंड सप्लीमेंटरी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों, प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सैक्टर के कर्मचारियों में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या-क्या नवीन प्रोत्साहित करने वाले उपाय किए हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें जितना प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा उतना ही अधिक परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में बढ़ावा मिलेगा, मैं यह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं ?

DR. C. SILVERA: As I said earlier, the report of the Expert Committee has been submitted and it is available to all the Members of the House. It will be the duty of the Government to get the reactions of various states, Union Territories and the Ministries and to come out with a final programme.

श्री इकबाल सिंह : आपने क्या इंसेंटिव दिए हैं ?

DR. C. SILVERA: It is available in that report. But, for the information of the Member, I can read them out. These include Leave Travel Concession, Concessional Railway Passes or air journey wherever applicable, CGHS facilities, re-imbursement of medical experience Maternity Leave benefits excluding those directly affecting the health of the mother and the foetus etc., made available upto two children only; then, special increment for sterillisation, incentive of lower rate of interest for house building advances, interest bearing advances, vehicle loans to be made available to employees with two or less children, pirority in allotment, etc., etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not need the whole thing. Please place it on the Table.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the entire problem for the women of the country arises out of the Minister's reply. The Constitution of India, in the Directive Principles, says that maternity benefit will be provided for the women of this country. How does the Government reconcile the Constitutional provision with taking away the maternity benefit after the second child? Yes, population is a problem. In Tamil Nadu, we found out that the best way to combat population problem is to improve the maternal health and to improve the literacy of women. Instead of taking these positive steps, what the Government is doing is to take away the maternity benefit from the third child onward and the Government is also turning a blind eye to dumping by the multi-nationals of contraceptives for women. My specific question, before the time runs out, is this: what is the Minister's view, what is the Government's view in view of the representations from women's organisations in respect of the Population Policy on the withdrawal of maternity benefit after the second child to women? (b) What is the Government's view on preventing the multi-nationals from dumping contraceptives which are injurious to women's health in the country in the name of population control? What steps are the Government going to take to prevent the deleterious effect on women's health?

THE CHAIRMAN: The time is up. The Question Hour is over.